

Shultz: 'A very good day for democracy'

Tokyo summit endorses plan to curb world terror

TOKYO. — The seven summit nations, branding Libya a sponsor of international terrorism, united yesterday on a plan to keep terrorists at bay.

Although the summit declaration didn't endorse the use of force or new economic sanctions, U.S. officials were exultant over the common stand against terrorism.

"It's wonderful," said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He called it "a long and very good day for democracy."

The group agreed to punish terrorist states by embargoing arms sales and limiting the size of their diplomatic missions, and pledged to deny entry to suspected terrorists already excluded from other summit nations.

The hard-hitting statement said the summit leaders "Abhor the increase in the level of terrorism since our last meeting, and in particular its blatant and cynical use as an instrument of government policy."

It said the leaders had decided to apply measures "within the framework of international law and

in our own jurisdictions in respect of any state which is clearly involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism, and in particular of Libya, until such time as the state concerned abandons its complicity in, or support for, such terrorism."

The measures were:

- Refusal to export arms to such states.
- Strict limits on the size of their diplomatic and consular missions, or closing them down when appropriate.
- Denial of entry to all persons expelled or excluded from one of the other summit countries.
- Improved extradition procedures within due process of domestic law for bringing perpetrators to trial.
- Stricter immigration and visa requirements.
- The closest possible bilateral and multilateral cooperation between police and security organizations and other relevant authorities in the fight against terrorism.

Shultz said that the message to Libya leader Muammar Gaddafi

was: "You've had it, pal. You are isolated, you are recognized as a terrorist."

When the seven leaders began discussing what to say about terrorism at dinner on Sunday night, Reagan handed them a statement of his views.

It appeared to take into account lingering scepticism among the allies about attacking Libya.

"Why should this summit concern itself with terrorism?" the Reagan statement asked. "One reason that is mentioned is the need to do something so that the crazy Americans won't take matters into their own hands again."

"Another reason is money. The costs to our countries is in the billions: in lost tourism; in property damage; ransom and extortion payments; in increased security; in declining foreign investment; and in higher insurance premiums and other costs."

Reagan told the leaders in the statement: "I will leave it to you to decide whether these are good

(Continued on back page)

'UK to expel Syrian over El Al bomb'

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — The British government is said to be planning to expel at least one Syrian embassy official in London because of his involvement in the attempted bombing of an El Al jumbo jet last month.

U.S. officials disclosed yesterday. The *Jerusalem Post* has learned that Nezar Hindawi, the chief suspect in the attempted bombing on April 17, confessed during interrogation by Scotland Yard authorities that he obtained the sophisticated explosive device from a Syrian Embassy official.

Hindawi, who gave the bomb to his pregnant girlfriend just before she was about to board the plane, is also said to have told Scotland Yard that he drove directly from Heathrow Airport to the home of a Syrian embassy military attaché in London.

El Al security officers found the bomb during a routine pre-flight check.

U.S. officials said that the British government was looking for "the best way" to expel the implicated Syrian diplomat or diplomats. The Reagan administration has urged the Thatcher government to take firm action.

U.S. officials anticipate that Israel might still take some "retaliatory" action against Syria because of the El Al incident. The Americans believe that an Israeli air strike could result in further violence.

Assad arrives in Jordan on ice-breaking visit



Jordan's King Hussein welcomes Syrian President Hafez Assad on his arrival in Amman yesterday. (Reuters)

Herzog at Yad Vashem:

'Holocaust obliges Israel to resist racist contamination'

By JOEL REBIBO

for The Jerusalem Post
Israel's obligation to the memory of the Holocaust martyrs is to stand up against "even the minutest contamination of darkness, evil, racism and wickedness," President Herzog declared last night at the opening ceremony of Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day at Yad Vashem.

Herzog said, "Israel must be the absolute denial of the theories of discrimination and racism, the loss of human dignity and the negation of man's honour, which was exemplified by our enemy."

Sunday's presidential elections in Austria figured prominently in the remarks of most of the speakers at Yad Vashem.

"On this occasion we are obliged to express our fear regarding the fact that only yesterday almost half the Austrian voters said 'yes' to a man who is alleged to be an accomplice to the atrocities carried out by the Nazi army in Yugoslavia, and to direct or indirect involvement in actions against Jews in Greece," said Yad Vashem chairman Yitzhak Arad.

"We expect a nation that gave birth to Adolf Hitler, the greatest enemy of the Jewish people, to sever themselves completely and unequivocally from their past."

(Continued on back page)

8,000 Europeans could get cancer because of Soviet nuclear disaster

STOCKHOLM. — Up to 8,000 Europeans, mainly from Eastern Bloc countries, could develop cancer because of radiation exposure from the nuclear plant disaster in the Ukraine, Swedish scientists said yesterday.

"Our estimates show that the Chernobyl disaster is 1,000 times worse than the [U.S.] Three Mile Island accident in 1979 as far as radiation is concerned," he told a news conference.

Gunnar Bengtsson, head of Sweden's Radiological Protection Institute, said preliminary calculations suggested the number of people contracting cancer due to the April 26 accident at the Soviet reactor in Chernobyl would range from 80 to 8,000.

Bengtsson said Sweden itself would be lightly affected with only about eight cancer cases forecast in a country over the next 40 years as a direct result of the Soviet accident.

Swedish scientists have compared radioactive fallout from the disaster to that of a 30-megaton atomic blast — more than 2,000 times stronger than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945.

The Soviet Union yesterday acknowledged for the first time that radioactivity from the Chernobyl plant had spread beyond the evacuated 30-km. "danger area" around the site.

It also said work had started to block up a river threatened with poisoning from the nuclear accident.

The statement came shortly after the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Hans Blix, arrived in Moscow with two other United Nations nuclear power experts to discuss the Chernobyl accident.



President Herzog about to light the memorial flame at Yad Vashem last night, marking the start of Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day. (Rahamin Israeli)

Sivan to replace Gazit at Hapoalim

Bank heads expected to quit in line with Bejski probe

By PINHAS LANDAU,
DAVID HOROVITZ
and ASHER WALLFISH

Jerusalem Post Reporters
Bank directors advised to resign by the Bejski Commission of Inquiry into the bank-share collapse would eventually comply, banking sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Their delay, these sources said, simply arose from their difficulty in "coming to terms with the commission's recommendations."

The commission called for the resignations of the heads of Banks Leumi, Hapoalim, Discount and Mizrahi, as well as the governor of

the Bank of Israel, within 30 days of the publication of the report. Half of this time has now elapsed. Only Giora Gazit of Bank Hapoalim has so far resigned, although Moshe Mandelbaum, the central bank governor, announced that he would do so.

Hebrew University law professor Claude Klein meanwhile told *The Post* yesterday that "the commission's recommendations do not have the power of law, but as the attorney-general found in the case of the Kaban Commission report [on the Sabra and Shatila massacres]. (Continued on back page)

Financier David Balas arrested

By YORAM GAZIT

for The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — Financier David Balas was arrested yesterday on suspicion of fraud in connection with the grey market loans he received from the United Kibbutz Movement prior to the stock market collapse in 1983.

Balas will appear in the magistrates' court here today for an extension of his remand.

Police say they are also investigating allegations that Balas was responsible for bribing UKM officials and manipulating share prices.

Ze'ev Gelbrad, a spokesman for the movement, said the kibbutzim had already come to an agreement with Balas on repayment of the loans the UKM made to him, and was not behind any of the charges being considered against him.

Balas and the UKM agreed several weeks ago that Balas would turn over all his property, including stock, to the movement, to help pay off an estimated \$100 million he owes the UKM in the grey market. Under the agreement, if the profits from the sale of his assets exceed the debt, Balas will get the difference. If the profits fail to pay off the entire amount, Balas will pay the remainder later.

The affair came to light early last year when the UKM disclosed that it was having difficulty securing repayment of grey market loans to Balas. The money had been lent to him, usually without adequate collateral, in anticipation of high, short-term profits in the non-bank lending market.

The scheme went awry in October 1983, when the stock market collapsed, taking Balas's investments with it.

No political accord expected

Post Mideast Staff and Agencies

Syrian President Hafez Assad arrived in Jordan yesterday for his first visit to that country in nearly a decade, marking a new stage in the reconciliation process between the two states.

By last night Assad had held two private meetings with King Hussein. Though there were no official reports on their talks, it is believed that they discussed the Palestinian cause, the Iran-Iraq war and Egypt's position in the Arab world.

Assad's reception in Amman was cool and correct, an indication that the 'relationship' between the two countries is lukewarm and not one of real friendship.

Relations between Syria and Jordan soured in 1980 after they began supporting opposing sides in the Iran-Iraq war and Jordan gave aid to the Moslem Brothers who were trying to undermine the government in Damascus.

Assad's visit caps a round of exchange visits under a Saudi Arabian-sponsored reconciliation effort that started last September.

Despite the recent rapprochement, the points of disagreement between the two countries outnumber the points of agreement. Assad opposes the contacts that Jordan is maintaining with Israel and the U.S.

He also opposes Iraqi use of Jordanian territory to transport military and other supplies for the Iraqi war effort against Iran. Syria and Jordan are also at odds over Libya.

As Hussein admitted in a letter circulated among army staff, Jordan has until recently supported the Moslem Brotherhood in Syria against Assad. Assad, Israeli sources said, will ask Hussein to restrict the activities of the brotherhood in Jordan which is directed against his regime.

In view of Syria's severe economic problems, and especially its depleted foreign-currency reserves, Assad can be expected to ask Hussein to use his influence with the Arab oil

countries in the Gulf to obtain financial aid for Syria.

But the two countries are now united in their policy towards the PLO. For a long time Syria has opposed Yasser Arafat's leadership. Hussein, following his break with Arafat in February, also wants to change the organization's leadership. So the meeting between Hussein and Assad should serve as a warning to Arafat.

The stalled Middle East peace efforts have provided a suitable occasion for Assad's visit to Jordan, Israeli sources said.

Agreements on trade, agriculture and freer travel between the two countries are expected to emerge from the visit, the sources said. But no political accords are expected.

On his arrival at the airport, Assad was greeted with a 21-gun salute and the traditional Arab kiss on both cheeks by Hussein. The only other person to greet Assad with kisses was Prime Minister Ziad a-Rifai, one of the engineers of the rapprochement between the two countries.

The king and Assad met yesterday at the Jordanian Guest Palace along

with a-Rifai and his Syrian counterpart Dr. Abdul Rauf al-Kassem, Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri and his Syrian counterpart Faouk a-Shara, Damascus Radio reported. Afterwards the two leaders held two private sessions, the radio said.

The prime ministers and foreign ministers also held a meeting yesterday, Radio Damascus reported.

Radio Monte Carlo, citing diplomatic sources in Amman, said that Hussein intended to ask Assad to stop providing "active support" for Iran in the Gulf war. Hussein also intended to ask Assad to support Egypt's "return to the Arab fold," the radio said. It noted that Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Middle East Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, expressed Moscow's support for such a policy during a recent visit to Jordan, Syria and Egypt.

Jordanian newspapers yesterday reported that Israel has concentrated 2,000 tanks on the Golan Heights, Radio Monte Carlo said. It added that the two leaders would discuss "Israeli threats to the Golan Heights."

Peres: No Jordan-Syria axis

By ASHER WALLFISH

Post Knesset Correspondent
Prime Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday he doubted very much whether Jordan would turn its back on Iraq and join hands with Syria, despite the state visit of Syrian President Hafez Assad to Amman.

Speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Peres said any rapprochement between Syria and Jordan at the expense of Iraq would increase the chances of an Iranian victory, the last thing Jordan's King Hussein would want to see.

"I am not at all sure that Jordan will allow Syrian missiles on its soil," Peres said.

The prime minister added that Syria is on "the brink of an economic catastrophe. It is experiencing an internal terror problem, and its

situation in Lebanon is far from attractive." He said the Soviet Union would not like to see Syria become involved in a Middle East dispute. "We saw how cautious the Soviet Union was during the Libyan affair," Peres said.

"The fingerprints of the Syrians can be detected in certain terrorist episodes," Peres said. "If Syria cannot convince the world that it is not involved in terror, sooner or later the world will conclude that Syria is in fact behind terror."

He said PLO chairman Yasser Arafat tried to convince the leaders of Syria and Egypt that Israel was on the point of attacking Syria. "When this did not happen, Arafat claimed that Israel backed down in the wake of Soviet representations," Peres said.

Responsible for two murders, two attempted slayings

Jerusalem terror cell 'one of most dangerous'

By BARBARA AMOUYAL

For The Jerusalem Post
An intensive police and security service investigation into two murders and two attempted murders committed in East Jerusalem over the past two months has uncovered what police have called one of the most dangerous and well-organized terror cells in recent memory.

Twenty young men from East Jerusalem and surrounding villages — thought to be members of Abu Musa's terrorist group — were arrested last week. Ten of the suspects were previously convicted of being members of a terror organization, planting explosive devices and murdering a German tourist in Jerusalem in 1981.

Information concerning the arrested suspects, including three men involved in the Ahmed Jibril prisoner exchange last year, was released yesterday after a court rescinded a week-old ban on news relating to the case.

Police say three of the suspects — Ali Bazayan, Ibrahim Al-Aweidah and Ali Muslimani, convicted terrorists released in the Jibril prisoner exchange — travelled to Jordan to receive money and instructions for terrorist acts. Bazayan, who re-

turned to Israel over eight months ago, is suspected of being the gang's leader.

Bazayan, a 29-year-old Old City resident, was blinded when a bomb he planted in the car of East Jerusalem night club owner Abdullah Sous blew up in his face. Bazayan reportedly suspected Sous of collaborating with the General Security Services.

Police expect to charge the 20 suspects with membership in a terror organization, illegal possession of handguns, and involvement in a series of terrorist acts, including the March 7 shooting of American tourist David Blumenfeld in the Old City, the April 13 murder of Israeli businesswoman Zehava Ben-Ovadia, the April 16 shooting of 42-year-old German tourist Issoud Reicht on the Via Dolorosa, and the April 25 murder of 25-year-old British tourist Paul Appelby near the Garden Tomb in East Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Post has learned that Muslimani, 30, of A-Ram, is suspected of firing the shot that killed Ben-Ovadia in her third-floor office. *The Post* has also learned that 32-year-old Issam Jendal, of Ras El Amoud, is suspected of killing Appelby.

Police uncovered six handguns during their investigation, including the .22-calibre pistol thought to be the murder weapon in the Ben-Ovadia and Appelby slayings. All the confiscated weapons were stolen from private homes, according to police sources. Three handguns were stolen from an apartment in Jerusalem's Beit Hakarem neighbourhood, and the remaining three guns were reportedly stolen from flats in Maoz Zion, Safad and Jerusalem's Talpiot neighbourhood.

Police are now investigating whether Jewish criminals carried out the break-ins and sold the weapons to terrorists. But no Jewish suspects have been arrested in connection with the terror gang.

A police representative told the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court judge, Ezra Kama that the two murders, as well as the murder attempts, were conducted in a similar manner, with one man firing a single shot at close range while accomplices were posted in nearby alleyways to watch out for passersby and block all access routes.

The 20 were remanded for 15 days by the court.

On the trail of a blind terrorist

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Above the narrow alleyways of Jerusalem's Old City, not far from Herod's Gate, the brother of Ali Bazayan, the blind man suspected of being the leader of a terror ring, unlocked a door to the room where his brother lived. A red-checked keffiyeh hung on the wall along with a picture of Bazayan wearing dark glasses. There were also photographs of former Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser and of a friend of Bazayan's who died in the car explosion that blinded Bazayan.

"He has made us eat fire," said the brother, Omar. "He was a hot-headed character. My father couldn't stand it, and threw him out of the house a few times."

At a gas-supplies store in the centre of A-Ram, the brother of Ali Muslimani bemoaned his arrest. "We've barely been able to eat or work since it happened. It's unbelievable that he would do such a thing," said Adel Muslimani, who himself served a term in an Israeli prison. "If he did, he sinned against himself, his wife and his five children."

Sharon orders clear labelling of products from territories

Post Economic Staff

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon has ordered strict labelling guidelines for all products made in the occupied territories, which, he claims, "threaten Israeli firms with unfair competition."

The purpose of the guidelines, he maintains, is to enable comparisons between Israeli and West Bank products and prevent "the threat of competition."

The order means that products made in the West Bank and marketed in Israel must comply with the same marking requirements as Israeli-made goods. The name and address of the manufacturer, the

contents of the product, its weight and ingredients must be included.

The occupied territories already have a large deficit in the balance of goods and services with Israel, which increased by 49 per cent last year to a total of \$219 million.

The guidelines were published by the staff officer for industry in the Civil Administration of Judea and Samaria.

Initially the order will apply to shoes, paper, carton, mattresses and tephala. Additional guidelines for chocolate, sweets, pasta products, halva, soft drinks and alcoholic beverages will be published in the next few days.

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Barbara Amouyal tells of the long ordeal of Israel's Prisons Service Commissioner Rafi Suissa, whose son is just ending a jail term in France.

End of a nightmare for prisons chief

Prisons Service Commissioner Rafi Suissa left last Friday on his 21st trip to Paris in 30 months. He is expected back today — this time with his 29-year-old son David, who since November, 1983 has been in a Paris jail for drug-smuggling.

A parole board recently commuted a third of David Suissa's sentence.

Since his only son was arrested at Orly Airport with five kilograms of heroin concealed in a false-bottomed suitcase, Rafi Suissa has been struggling to maintain his public life while coping with a personal nightmare. His repeated trips to Paris have left him financially and, to some extent, emotionally broken. He has had to take out several large bank loans and to sell a plot of land in Mazkeret Batia where he was planning to build a family home after years of living in rented flats.

Critics of the liberal prison commissioner maintain that Suissa's attitudes have been influenced by his son's imprisonment. According to critics, Suissa sees David in the eyes of every young, innocent-looking inmate. Suissa, however, insists that what he terms his "humanitarian" policies were adopted after lengthy reading on the subject and consultation with experts. Suissa concedes

however, that his son's experience has given him a real-life understanding of prisoners and their families; an understanding which he believes enhances his credibility as prison commissioner.

Suissa, a Labour MK at the time of David's arrest, offered to resign from the Knesset. But Shimon Peres refused to hear of his resignation. In fact, the prime minister and his wife Sonia offered Suissa and his wife Alice their personal support, something Suissa says he will never forget.

Suissa did not return to the Knesset after the 1984 election, but Labour Party colleagues did not leave him out of public life for long. Shortly after Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev took office, he appointed Suissa head of the Prisons Service, with its 8,250 prisoners and 3,200 staff.

Suissa recently told *The Jerusalem Post* in a forthright and emotional interview that his son's arrest had stretched his nerves to the limit. "It's something I wouldn't wish on any enemy," he said.

Although Suissa's voice quivered incessantly during the interview, he was firm when he proclaimed his son's innocence. "He was set up. His naivete and good nature were taken advantage of."

Close friends and even Suissa's



Rafi Suissa.

(Andre Brummann)

brother Shimon Savir, head of the national police unit investigating serious crimes, are sceptical of that view. The quantity of drugs found in David Suissa's possession, make it unlikely the young man was unaware of what he was transporting.

According to Suissa, David had been introduced to several Israelis during a visit to Turkey. "These people were friendly and hospitable. They bought gifts for him to bring back to their families in Israel. They gave him a suitcase to carry the gifts — David was travelling with a backpack at the time — and they concealed the drugs in the case."

lifetime — Greece, Turkey, France. Who would have thought it would end in a nightmare? He never touched drugs. In fact, he didn't even drink or smoke cigarettes," said Suissa.

Suissa looks forward to the family reunion. He has asked the press to ignore David on his arrival in Israel. "We have to give him time to acclimatize himself. We'll have him checked by a physician and we'll give him a chance to rest. Afterwards, he'll be able to tell his story. I have an apartment waiting for him in Mazkeret Batia. All he needs now is a wife and the chance to start a new life."

Liberals again threaten to leave Likud

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Correspondent
TEL AVIV. — The Liberals are again threatening to split the Likud Knesset faction if there is no immediate merger between Herut and their party. They say the split could be announced at a meeting of the Liberal Knesset faction this week and maintain that preparations are afoot to "renew the Liberal Party's organizational independence."

Liberal leaders on Friday prevented the faction from adopting a resolution announcing the establishment of a separate Liberal Knesset faction outside the Likud; but party executive chairman Avraham Shari' has been instructed to convene the executive on May 15 to prepare for the party's renewed organizational independence.

Herut sources told *The Jerusalem Post* they were unimpressed. "The Liberals have no viable political alternative," they observed, adding that because of the row between Prime Minister Peres and former finance minister Yitzhak Moda'i, the Liberals could not team up with Labour.

The merger between the two Likud components was to have been ratified at the recent aborted Herut conventions, but in-fighting in Herut kept the subject from coming up.

Herut leader Yitzhak Shamir and his supporters favour an immediate merger according to the agreement contracted with the Liberals, while his rivals, David Levy (who negotiated the merger agreement) and Ariel Sharon demand an amendment whereby Liberals would not be allowed to vote for the Herut Knesset candidates as long as the Liberals have their own reserved quota.



This memorial to the Holocaust was dedicated at a ceremony at Har Habanim, in Ramat Gan, yesterday. The sculpture is the work of an Auschwitz survivor, Ruth Roger, who now lives in the U.S. It shows a messianic figure (in bronze) on a Star of David (black granite) which rises from a pile of broken bricks representing the destruction of European Jewry. (Shaul Rahamin, Ippa)

Hopes of decision this week on newcomers' problem

Confusion over extra housing aid

By MOSHE KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Three months after the Ministry of Absorption announced an agreement in principle to increase housing assistance to new immigrants, officials have yet to agree on how to implement the proposal.

In the meantime, however, many immigrants who expect to qualify for the 30 per cent increase in mortgage loans have gone ahead and signed contracts in anticipation of the increased aid. A number say they have had to forfeit down-payments on option contracts because the boost in aid did not come in time.

Meir Shamir, director-general of the Absorption Ministry, said he hoped a plan for implementing the increased aid would be decided on at a meeting of senior representatives from the Finance Ministry and Jewish Agency, among others, this Friday.

The Jewish Agency is to help finance the increased aid, while the Finance Ministry is responsible for guaranteeing that the portion of the increase coming from the government does not exceed budget limitations.

When the Absorption Ministry announced the plan on February 10, it never said explicitly when the increased aid would be made available. Nonetheless, a number of new immigrants, who are eligible for assistance if they immigrated no more than three years ago, contacted the ministry and were told the loan increases would be made available starting April 1.

On the basis of that information, one new immigrant told *The Jerusalem Post*, "we jumped at the chance." Many signed option contracts on homes, which contained penalty clauses for not signing a final contract by a certain date. Some even made down-payments in the expectation that, by April 1, or shortly afterwards, they would have the promised assistance.

Because of the delay, a number of them have forfeited their down-payments. One new immigrant reported losing \$5,000, half of which went to the lawyer who handled the deal for the prospective purchaser. Others said they paid substantial penalties in order to extend their option contracts in the hope that the increased aid would be forthcoming.

Chess master protests

MOSCOW (AP). — Former Soviet chess champion Boris Gulko, denied permission to play in tournaments since he applied to emigrate seven years ago, on Sunday staged a 30-minute demonstration for an exit permit to Israel.

Gulko, a 38-year-old grand master, was detained by police several times last month when he and his wife attempted to stage similar protests.

Gulko said later that a militiaman at one point on Sunday had asked the couple to follow him to the nearest police station. But Gulko and his wife refused, and the militiaman did not detain them.

Cardiac patients participate in 5-km. nature walk

By DAVID RUDGE

HAIFA. — Scores of patients who have had open-heart surgery at Kupat Holim's Carmel Hospital here took part in a five-kilometre nature walk through the Carmel forest on Sunday.

They were accompanied by relatives and by staff of the hospital's cardiac and thoracic surgery department.

More than 400 hikers, aged from three to over 70, all completed the course in a leisurely three hours. Several of them had open-heart surgery only three months ago.

The aim was to demonstrate that people can lead active, normal lives after such operations.

Younger patients carried toy monkeys used in a programme that prepares the children psychologically for surgery.

More than 1,200 people have had open-heart surgery at the Carmel Hospital since the cardiac department opened four years ago.

Travel tax exemption

BONN (ITA). — Israel has told Bonn it will not impose travel tax on Israelis participating in German-Israeli youth exchanges, according to Klaus Pfeifer, a senior official of the West German Education Ministry.

According to Pfeifer, 6,000 West Germans travelled to Israel in the youth exchange last year, while 2,000 Israelis visited Germany. The imbalance has been largely attributed to the additional financial burden of the Israeli travel tax.

Remembering Moish Pearlman

IN 1936 a bright young Anglo-Jewish writer and journalist, Maurice (later Moshe) Pearlman, came to Palestine for the first time. He had been commissioned by Heinemann, the London publishers, to write a book on the kibbutz movement. It appeared in due course with the title *Collective Adventure*.

As a student at the London School of Economics, Moish (as everyone called him) had imbibed the prevailing socialist ideas, and felt little interest in Zionism. But six months' exposure to the living reality of the Yishuv, and especially the time spent in the kibbutz of Ein Harod, was the beginning of a lifelong love affair with the country.

A memorial meeting for Moshe Pearlman, who died on April 5, will be held at the Jerusalem Theatre (small hall) at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

Moish ended World War II as a major in the Royal Artillery and promptly became involved with the remarkable band of Hagana "Scarlet Pimpernel" who were running Aliya Bet, the so-called "illegal immigration" from the camps of Europe. He was a valuable recruit, since his British passport and press credentials enabled him to move around freely.

In one remarkable episode, he was placed on a boat as one of the refugees, fought the Royal Navy,

and together with the others was hauled off to a detention camp in Cyprus. He smuggled out his first-hand account of the journey and, when it was about to appear in print, revealed his identity, produced his British passport to the dumbfounded camp commandant, and demanded to be released.

In 1948 Moish came on aliya, to be followed by six brothers and sisters, and later by his parents. Once more he was back in uniform, this time as Sgan Aluf (Lt. Colonel) Pearlman, the army spokesman. Day by day he balanced press needs with operational restrictions, showing a dexterity and persuasiveness that have remained unsurpassed. This virtuoso performance was repeated in the Sinai Campaign of 1956.

In the first dozen years of independence, Moish played a key role in developing and running the press, information and broadcasting services of the state. Many years later, his experience in these areas was distilled into a lively graduate seminar he conducted annually at the Hebrew University.

In 1960, after a brief spell as a special ambassador in emerging West African states, Moish retired from public service in order to devote himself to writing. In the years that followed he had a score of books published. He became one of the country's most successful English-language authors, brilliantly interpreting Israel's exciting present and unique past. His treatment was



Moshe Pearlman (David Branner)

sometimes sentimental, but always based on meticulous professional craftsmanship.

Moish will best be remembered for simply being Moish. He had an exceptional gift for friendship. Everyone seemed to know him and be fond of him.

It was not hard to understand why so many diverse people were attracted to him. He was intelligent and articulate, had great natural charm, bubbled with zest for life and loved people. He stimulated and was stimulated by his companions, and one laughed a lot with him. He took delight in many things, notably his annual spring pilgrimage to Klosters, Switzerland, for a month of skiing — a sport to which he became addicted only in his fifties.

The family to which Moish was so utterly devoted has lost its mainstay. For the legion of his friends, the world is a greyer place without his vibrant presence. M.C.

Hadassah advance in prenatal testing for genetic disease

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem has begun prenatal testing in the 8th week of pregnancy for mucopolisidosis-4, a genetic disease that damages the central nervous system.

The disease, diagnosed in 1974 by Hadassah doctors causes complete or partial blindness, retardation and other defects that show up soon after birth. Most of the sufferers are Ashkenazi Jews.

The defect can be determined by tests of the chorion, one of the layers of the sac that holds the fetus, before the end of the second month of pregnancy. Previously, it was tested only in the 13th week by amniocentesis (a genetic test of amniotic fluid surrounding the fetus).

A special electronic microscope developed at Hadassah for pre-natal testing by Prof. Asher Or-Noy of the hospital's medical school is used to detect the defective gene.

So far, 10 chorionic checks have been carried out with the microscope, and one case of the rare disease was found. The defective fetus was aborted. A check of the fetus determined that it had indeed been suffering from mucopolisidosis-4.

The testing team is headed by Prof. Gideon Bach of the genetics lab oratory.

According to Hadassah, carriers of the gene cannot be identified with 100 per cent certainty, but women who have had the disease in their families are checked during pregnancy.

Or-Noy says that the microscope's testing of the chorion is also used to detect other genetic diseases, and has been proved reliable. The Hadassah team is trying to determine the causes of the genetic effect that leads to mucopolisidosis-4.

Meteor shower begins

A shower of meteors, believed to be from the tail of Halley's Comet, began last night and should be visible during the next three nights in the southeastern sky.

The best time to see the "shooting stars" is between 3 and 4 a.m.

The meteors are known as the Eta Aquarids, and appear each May as the earth passes through the orbit of the comet. The meteors are for the most part grains of dust that burn up as they enter the earth's atmosphere at 66 kilometres per second. (Itim).

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THE HOLOCAUST AND JUDAISM

Yehuda Bauer, Prof. Holocaust Studies, Hebrew U.

Dr. Ephraim Zuroff, historian of Nazi War Crimes at Tel Aviv, 38 King George St. Wed. May 7, 8:30 p.m.

TAU nursing professor honoured by UK college

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Bergman has served as a consultant to the World Health Organization and in that capacity has undertaken a number of projects in the Third World.

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HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

New heads for Israel Museum council

Post Art Editor

Jack Nash and Michael Steinhardt were yesterday elected co-chairmen of the International Council of the Israel Museum.

Both head firms on Wall Street and have been active in the museum and in the American Friends of the Israel Museum. They succeed Felix Rohatyn, who held the chairmanship for several years.

During the council's meeting, honorary fellowships were awarded to former Jerusalem mayor Mordechai Ish-Shalom and to Gus and Arnold Newman of New York City.

Among the annual museum prizes awarded was the Percia Schimmel Award for Archeology, which went to Gladys and Saul Weinberg. The Hazen Award for art literature was made to David G. Ross.

Uruguayan president ends five-day visit here

The president of Uruguay, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, yesterday ended his five-day official visit to Israel as a guest of President Herzog and his wife.

Speaking before his departure, Sanguinetti said the visit underscored the close ties between Israel and his country. "It was a wonderful visit that I will never forget," he added.

Meteor shower begins

A shower of meteors, believed to be from the tail of Halley's Comet, began last night and should be visible during the next three nights in the southeastern sky.

The best time to see the "shooting stars" is between 3 and 4 a.m.

The meteors are known as the Eta Aquarids, and appear each May as the earth passes through the orbit of the comet. The meteors are for the most part grains of dust that burn up as they enter the earth's atmosphere at 66 kilometres per second. (Itim).

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War of Independence

'Burma Road' reopened

The "Burma Road," the rough path that was bulldozed into a military lifeline crucial in lifting the siege of Jewish Jerusalem during the 1948 War of Independence, was rededicated on Sunday.

Palmah veterans, who discovered the track leading from Kibbutz Hulda in the coastal plain through the Jerusalem hills on a path parallel to the besieged road through Sha'ar Hagai, led a march along the path. The Jewish National Fund has recently upgraded the path for use by vehicular traffic.

Journalists fight order to reveal their sources

Yifat Nevo has asked the Supreme Court to overturn a ruling by the Israel Bar's disciplinary court, which ordered her to reveal her sources for two articles she published in *Ha'arets*.

The request is to be heard in two weeks, along with a request from Ben-Zion Citrin, who writes for several publications. The Bar panel also ordered Citrin to reveal his sources of information for an article published in *Haolam Hazech* (Itim).

Ida Nudel's birthday marked by writers

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Nearly 200 people, including poets and authors, attended a gathering here in honour of Prisoner of Zion Ida Nudel's 55th birthday Sunday night. Nudel has been fighting for nearly 20 years for the right to leave the Soviet Union and come to Israel.

The gathering, sponsored by the Hebrew Writers' Association, the Public Council for Soviet Jewry and Israeli Women for Ida Nudel, was held at the Tchernichovsky School.

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The AACI NATIONAL and Regional Offices will be closed on Thursday, May 8, 1986 for a National Staff Day
Offices will reopen on Sunday, May 11, 1986 at 8:00 a.m.

New Afghan leader: 'I'll crush rebels'

ISLAMABAD (AP). — New Afghan Communist Party chief Najibullah is nicknamed by many of his countrymen as "the bull" for his power and ruthlessness as secret police and espionage chief. And in his first statement after taking office he pledged to crush Moslem rebels who oppose his regime.

Najibullah was named on Sunday as the new secretary-general of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, replacing Babrak Karmal, who was said to be too ill to continue. The appointment makes Najibullah, a 39-year-old doctor, the effective head of government.

"It's a message from the Soviets. They're going to be harsher, more brutal," said an Afghan exile who asked not to be named.

But little is known about the new communist party leader. Najibullah was charged with overseeing the



New Afghan leader Najibullah. (Reuters)

large security and police network in Afghanistan and directing the covert war against anti-government Moslem guerrillas and other opponents of the communist regime.

Until late last year, when he was moved up to oversee all security agencies, Najibullah headed Khad, the dreaded secret police.

Western intelligence sources and Afghan guerrilla leaders say that Najibullah proved effective in building Khad into a powerful and repressive 60,000-member force involved in everything from political policing to external espionage and propaganda work.

Khad runs a large network of prisons and interrogation centres and many Afghan exiles have said its methods are brutal, and torture and executions are frequent. Some Western intelligence experts have compared Khad to a state within a state because of its ability to operate virtually without restraint.

Afghan guerrilla officials fighting the communist government and the

115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, concede that Najibullah has been effective in the security area.

"He's built a sinister intelligence network all over Afghanistan. He's very effective, and he's killed many people," said Masood Khalili, a senior guerrilla official.

Najibullah said in his first public statement as secretary-general that he would use all his experience and drive to crush the guerrillas and end the war.

Najibullah (this is his full name) is regarded as a totally dedicated communist and his official biography states that he joined the Afghan party in 1967. He was twice imprisoned during the reign of King Zahir Shah, according to the biography.

As security chief, Najibullah was said to have close ties to the Soviet KGB.



President Reagan has difficulty sitting down at the Akasaka Palace lunch. Beside him is Italian Premier Bettino Craxi. (Reuters)

Summit leaders struggle with Japanese etiquette

TOKYO (AP). — After tossing bits of food to some thrashing carp in a garden pond, the leaders attending the Tokyo summit sat on the floor to feed themselves yesterday at a traditional Japanese lunch.

Some of the visitors shocked kimono-clad waitresses by forgetting to remove their shoes, and "several" spurned the urging of their host, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, to use chopsticks.

The lunch followed the summit leaders' first morning session in the ornate Akasaka Palace, after which the group trooped outside for the traditional "class photo."

The *kaiseki*, or formal meal, was served on a long table with floor cushions to sit on.

As a gesture to the foreigners' comfort, the cushions had backrests, and a footwell under the table allowed them to sit Western style rather than cross-legged.

According to a Japanese official, French President Francois Mitter-

rand called the seating an improvement over his last visit, when he sat on the floor.

The meal, a series of courses of small portions of food arranged to please the eye as well as the palate, was the only Japanese meal planned for the leaders from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada during the three-day meeting that ends today.

The official disclosed that some of the women waiting to serve the lunch found it "shocking" that some of the visitors forgot to take off their shoes before stepping on the fragile *tatami* or straw floor mats.

The official said one of the offenders — he refused to say who — "blushed" upon realizing his gaffe.

Nor was there any clue as to whether the visitors enjoyed their lunch, other than Reagan's response earlier in the day when asked his opinion of the native cuisine. "I like it all," he said.

Thatcher assassination bid trial to open

LONDON (Reuters). — An alleged Irish guerrilla goes on trial today accused of planting the Brighton Hotel bomb that came close to killing British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and most of her cabinet.

Patrick Magee, 34, will be brought to the dock of London's Old Bailey Court amid one of the heaviest security operations mounted in Britain during the Irish Republican Army's (IRA) 17-year war to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

He is accused of planting the bomb and of the murders of five people who were killed when the central section of the Grand Hotel on the Brighton seafront was demolished by the blast.

Thatcher and almost the entire top tier of her government were staying in the hotel for the annual Conservative Party conference when the bomb went off in the early hours of October 12, 1984.

Thatcher escaped unhurt, but two cabinet ministers, Norman Tebbit and John Wakeham were among the 33 seriously injured. Wakeham's wife was killed. Tebbit's wife was crippled.

Defence lawyers said Magee would plead not guilty on all counts. In the dock with him will be four men and two women who are accused of involvement in a plot to bomb London hotels and seaside resorts last summer. The trial is expected to last between six and eight weeks.

Armed gang storms hospital

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — A gang stormed into a hospital intensive-care ward Sunday night, killed a black man in a burst of automatic rifle fire and left with a suspected African National Congress guerrilla after disconnecting his life-support equipment.

Police and hospital officials said as many as seven men, carrying assault rifles and dressed in white coats like those worn by doctors, broke into Edendale Hospital, in Pietermaritzburg, Sunday night. None of the men was white, police spokesman Capt. Henry Beck said.

The gang took away Steven Mkhize, who was under guard while recovering from serious wounds sustained when police killed one man and seized a vehicle carrying weapons last week. Police linked Mkhize to the ANC, the main guerrilla movement seeking to end white control in South Africa.

In a wild exchange of gunfire in the hospital ward, two policemen guarding Mkhize were wounded. Mlungifi Buthelezi, 20, a visitor in the ward, was killed.

Despite Chernobyl

Push for nuclear power will go on

LONDON (Reuters). — The tragedy at the Chernobyl reactor in the Soviet Union will fan an already fierce debate on the safety of nuclear power, but analysts say very few nations can afford the luxury of turning their backs on a cheap and growing source of energy.

Despite stiff opposition from environmentalists, nuclear power has already eclipsed oil as a key source of electricity in the West. The world's top industrial economies now reap nearly a fifth of their electricity from nuclear power and economists say this figure could as much as double by the turn of the century.

"On purely economic arguments, nuclear power does appear to provide the best bet for the world's energy users into the 1990s and into the next century," said John Shephard, energy analyst at the Henley Centre for Forecasting in London.

Shephard says that with so many European governments so well advanced in their nuclear programmes, they are unlikely to call a total halt, though "they may delay progress until there is some clearer idea of what went wrong in Russia."

When the dust of Chernobyl has settled, there will be the very least demands for a web of stricter safety regulations and tighter construction guidelines — additional costs which could tip the balance against commissioning new reactors.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Czechs answer Sweden by expelling two

PRAGUE (AP). — Czechoslovakia is expelling two Swedish diplomats, following the expulsion of five Czechoslovaks from Sweden on grounds of espionage, according to a report yesterday by the official news agency CTK.

It said Hagard Westermark, first secretary at the Swedish Embassy and Benkt Olaf Cnattingius, the commercial counsellor were being asked to leave the country within 10 days.

Deputy foreign minister Jaromir Johanes informed Swedish Ambassador Karl-Wilhelm Woehler about the move yesterday, the report said.

Last Friday Sweden announced it was expelling four Czechoslovak diplomats and a representative of CSA, the National Airline, for allegedly attempting to steal military and industrial secrets.

Sikh terrorists kill seven in Punjab

NEW DELHI (AP). — Suspected Sikh terrorists fatally shot seven people and injured two others in separate attacks in the northern Punjab state, news reports said yesterday.

The latest slayings raised the death toll to 19 since thousands of police, paramilitary troops and commandos raided the Golden Temple last Wednesday to drive out separatist Sikh radicals who had declared a separate nation.

Bomb destroys U.S. army truck

KIRCHHEIMBOLANDEN (AP). — A bomb attached to a U.S. army truck exploded early yesterday morning, destroying the vehicle and three nearby fuel storage tanks but causing no injuries, the army said.

The incident occurred at the Haide barracks near the town of Kirchheimbolanden, about 50 kilometres southwest of Frankfurt, the army said in a statement. The site is a refuelling stop for the U.S. army.

Army officials added: "German police investigating the incident found a clock and battery mechanism near the site of the blast." They said that U.S. authorities also were investigating the incident, but they did not say if there were any suspects in the case.

Couple wed on sand castle

TREASURE ISLAND, Florida (AP). — Judi Allard and Pete Hunt hope their marriage lasts longer than the place where the wedding ceremony happened — a five-story castle built with 35,000 tons of sand.

The wedding on Saturday on "the lost city of Atlantis" drew dozens of uninvited guests, who watched from behind a fence and a moat surrounding the temporary structure billed the "world's largest sand castle."

The giant sand castle was built as the centerpiece for a festival of concerts, contests and light shows held on Treasure Island, located on Florida's Gulf coast.

SPORTS

Soccer storm

By PAUL KOHN
TEL AVIV. — The Israel Football Association last night appeared to be heading for a crisis with the declaration by its Chairman, Shaul Sivri, of Hapoel, that he would shortly announce a cut in the number of National League teams next season. Sivri said the first division would comprise 14 instead of the present 16 teams.

This decision by Hapoel is strongly opposed by Maccabi and Betar, who are a minority within the F.A. Arie Kremer, who heads Betar with in the F.A., said last night "both Maccabi and Betar will not abide by a unilateral decision of Hapoel to reduce the size of the National League."

Sivri, questioned about scheduling the game against Argentina on a Sunday after league games the previous day, said the IFA had little choice in the matter if it wanted to stage the match. "We had to fit in with Argentina's tour schedule, though we would have preferred a Tuesday or Wednesday for the game," he said.

Pundits were agreed that Israel's 7-2 dubbing, the heaviest ever in a home international, was caused by the Israeli players' fatigue in the latter part of the game. For most of the players this was their fourth game in eight days.

Women scared off

By JACK LEON
JAFRA. — The inaugural Vanessa Phillips \$20,000 women's satellite tennis circuit got off to a quiet start at the Israel Tennis Centre courts here yesterday, with an entry of only six foreign players — four of them, members of South Africa's official girls' under 18 touring team, whose trip is sponsored by the South African Tennis Union. The absentees included entries from Austria, Holland, Sweden and West Germany, tournament manager Ze'ev Merenstein told me.

"We had anticipated far more competition from abroad, but the security scare in the Middle East has given some players second thoughts," ITC international board chairman Freddie Krivine reported.

The circuit's main sponsor is Leonard Phillips, of London, who has undertaken to support the event for the next five years, to commemorate his niece Vanessa Phillips, an 18-year-old tennis enthusiast who died of leukemia last year. The International Tennis Federation is also giving a grant of \$10,000 to the two 1986 circuits, as part of its new programme to encourage juniors starting out in the pro-game.

The previous three women's tournaments in Israel attracted an overseas participation of between 22 and 30 girls from as many as 12 countries. The rest of the 32-strong main singles draw in Jaffa comprises young Israelis from the age of 15, most of them making their bows in the professional game. Among them are four qualifiers from the small preliminary event.

The three-tournament plus Masters series, organized jointly by the ITC and the Israeli Tennis Association is being held under the auspices of the European Tennis Association as part of the Women's Tennis Association's world-wide professional circuit. A second series of meets will take place in Israel in October, again worth \$20,000 in prize money.

Israeli Ilana Berger, South African Linda Barnard and Norway's Amy Jonsson, the first three seeds in that order, all moved smoothly into the second round, none of them conceding more than three games against their respective local opponents Anat Albrich, Meda Dudush and Evelyne Year. Sixth-seeded Israeli player Sarit Shalev had a good 6-2, 6-1 victory over Paula Edelman, an American at present living here. In the opening round's only three-setter, Yael Segal got past Katerina Mayer 6-4, 1-6, 6-2. Tournament referee is former Israeli Davis Cup racket Yael Wertheimer, now chief coach at the handsome Jaffa Tennis Centre.

There will be no play today because of Remembrance Day, and the meet will resume at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow. The programme also includes a doubles event for 16 teams.

Hawks pounce on Celtics

ATLANTA (AFP). — Dominique Wilkins scored 37 points, including 10 in a row, when Atlanta took control in the third quarter, as the Hawks downed the Boston Celtics 106-94 to avoid elimination in their NBA Eastern Conference semi-final play-off on Sunday.

The victory cut Boston's lead in the best-of-seven series to 3-1, with the next game scheduled in Boston tonight.

It was the Hawks' first victory over the Celtics in 10 meetings this season. No team in NBA history has ever overcome a 3-0 deficit to win a best-of-seven play-off.

Hawks' guard Spud Webb, at 5ft. 7in. the shortest player in the NBA, finished the game with 21 points. Kevin McHale led the Celtics with 26 points and Larry Bird finished with 20.

In Denver, Alex English scored six points in overtime, and Lafayette Lever and T.R. Dunn sank crucial late free throws, rallying the Denver Nuggets to a 114-111 playoff victory over the Houston Rockets, securing their NBA Western Conference series at 2-2. Game 5 in the best-of-seven series is set for tonight in Houston. English finished with 28 points, Ralph Sampson, for the Rockets, also got 28.

Top seed crashes

INDIANAPOLIS (Reuters). — Andres Gomez of Ecuador, gearing up for the French Open, defeated top seed Thierry Tulasne of France 6-4, 7-6 (7-1) to win the U.S. Open Clay Court Men's Tennis Championship.

Number one seed Steffi Graf came back from match point down in the second set to beat third seed Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina 2-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4 for her consecutive title victory on the circuit.

Trailing 2-5, 30-40 in the second set, Graf's winning streak appeared all but over. But the 16-year-old West German stiffened to win the game and then broke Sabatini at love. Sabatini, 15, seemed to live as the set moved into the tie-break, and Graf pined control.

SCOREBOARD

SOCCER. — First Division Oxford avoided relegation by winning their last match of the English League season yesterday, by beating Arsenal 3-0. Their victory means Ipswich go down. Tottenham finished their disappointing season with a draw by beating Southampton 1-1. Watford beat Chelsea 5-1.

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A village that kept the code of silence

By DAVID BEDEIN

AT A TIME when the horrors of the Holocaust continue to capture the attention of people throughout the world, and especially in Israel, it is gratifying to know that the few unsung gentle heroes during the Holocaust are now and then remembered in a special way.

Yossef (Yossi) Gutfield, 51-year-old manager of the Rimmon Hotel in Safad, occasionally takes a moment to sit on the terrace and recall the trauma he lived through when he was interned at the age of eight in the Hotel Bompard in Marseilles.

Gutfield was the only child of a prominent German Jewish family in the East Prussian city of Königsberg, today the Soviet city Kaliningrad.

His grandparents had left Nazi Germany in 1935, following the worsening situation of the Jews, but his parents stayed on to run the family business.

The Gutfields fled Germany just before the outbreak of the war and escaped to Brussels, where Yossi began his schooling. The Gutfields were tipped off by a German official before the round-up of Jews in Belgium and made it to France, where their fate caught up with them. Yossi's father was conscripted to a labour force, but Yossi and his mother were able to escape to non-occupied southern France. There they stayed at the Hotel Bompard until August 10, 1942, when Yossi's mother was deported to Germany. He never heard from his parents again. However, they do appear on a master list held by French Nazi hunter Beate Klarsfeld of Jews deported from France to the death camps during the German occupation.

JUST BEFORE his mother's departure, arrangements were made for Yossi to be placed with a Catholic family in a nearby village. The family agreed to house him and another Jewish boy for the duration of the conflict.

Gutfield distinctly remembers his mother's last words to him, "Be brave, be good. Don't cry. And play with the other boy."

The family's name was Argoud. They lived on a small farm in the isolated village of Haut-Blois overlooking the road to Lyons. The parents, Joseph and Emilienne, had three children of their own, two boys and a girl. Gutfield and Simon Haas, the other Jewish boy in hiding, became the two additional "brothers."

The entire village knew they were there. No Jews had ever lived there. German soldiers and Gestapo units made constant searches during their two-year stay with the Argouds. Warnings were posted throughout French villages stating that harbouring a Jew was punishable by death.

Yet the code of silence protecting Yossi and Simon was never broken. Certain shacks in the pasture were their place of hiding. At a moment's notice from the Argouds, wherever a German troop carrier or patrol passed nearby, Yossi and Simon would be ready to hide themselves.

When the town was liberated by the Allies, Yossi was taken into the home of the Hotel Bompard social worker, where he remained until late 1945, when his name and picture were recognized by his grandfather in Tel Aviv. He was then brought to Palestine, as a legal orphan, before the age of 12.

GUTFIELD grew up in Tel Aviv, without much opportunity for a formal education. He became an electrician and, following his army service in the Fifties, married Ruth Minikes, who was the same age and also of German Jewish descent. Ruth, who had grown up in Palestine, had lost her maternal grandparents in the Nazi death camps. She was studying hotel clerical work as a profession when they met, and hotel management soon became the couple's vocation.

Gutfield never forgot the simple farming family in France to whom he owed his life, though he had lost touch with that part of it. He also did not know what had become of Simon Haas.

YOSSI AND RUTH have four children, a girl and three boys. As each child passed into adolescence, Yossi would tell the story of his childhood. As the years went on, Yossi grew determined to make contact again with the Argouds and to show them his gratitude.

In 1981, Yossi and Ruth took their first trip abroad, arriving in France for a short visit with family in Paris. It was not long before they made an overland connection to Haut-Blois. Yossi and Ruth took Oren, their bar-mitzvah-aged son and youngest child, with them.

The Gutfields arrived at the Argoud farm, stopping at the white picket fence 20 metres from the house. Yossi slowly stepped from the car, closely grasping Oren's hand. Joseph Argoud, now an elderly man, leaned forward from his porch bench, shielding his eyes to



Yossi Gutfield embracing Emilienne Argoud, who hid him and another Jewish boy

see who it was. A moment of silent recognition passed. Then tears and excitement came to the old man's eyes. "Yossi, C'est toi? C'est formidable." Yossi, choked up, responded instinctively. "C'est moi, Papa." The adopted Jewish child was reunited with "his" Catholic family, as an ecstatic Joseph Argoud called to his wife Emilienne that Yossi had returned.

Chocolates were served, and there was much catching up on the time that had passed. Oren remained silent and pensive throughout the emotional reunion, while his eyes wandered about his father's pastoral refuge.

Oren said later that the encounter with the Argouds had affected him very directly. "I owe my life to these people," Oren recalled himself realizing. "If they had not been here,

my father would not be here, and I would not be here."

THE PRIVATE visit of appreciation with the Argouds was not enough for Gutfield. He insisted that the State of Israel must accord a measure of recognition to the family and village that never broke the code of silence throughout their stay.

Upon his return to Israel, Gutfield wrote to Yad Vashem. The Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, in the name of Joseph and Emilienne Argoud, Yossi applied for Yad Vashem's highest honour, to recognize them among the "righteous of the nations."

A lengthy and complicated process was begun, with Gutfield cajoling and imploring Yad Vashem to do everything possible to expedite the procedure, in view of the Argouds'

advancing age — they were now each approaching 80.

Gutfield's employers, the Israel Residence Hotels (I.R.H.), offered to fly the Argouds to Israel for the award, when it would come, but their ill health stood in the way. Indeed, Joseph Argoud would not live to receive the award, passing away on October 12, 1982, on the day that would have been Gutfield's real father's 80th birthday.

When the award for Emilienne Argoud was finally processed, in early 1985, the Israeli embassy in Paris invited Gutfield to participate in her award ceremony, which could take place either in Paris or at the consulate in Marseilles.

"Nothing doing," was Gutfield's response. "The lady cannot make the trip. The ceremony will be for the village for the Argouds and for the entire town that saved me, and I will pay for it."

A DIPLOMATIC EVENT in a small, unpretentious farming community in an isolated region in France is unusual, something which villagers have trouble comprehending.

And when Gutfield arrived, flanked by the Israeli consular entourage and a host of journalists invited by French officials, the reaction of the townspeople they met was consistent: "We don't know what all the fuss is about; after all, a child's life was at stake."

The ceremony itself was simple, held in a small pension on the edge of the village. Gutfield arranged for a dinner for 35 invited guests, including the Argoud family and the town's officials: 46 showed up.

The mayor and a representative of the Resistance addressed the gathering, followed by an emotional

speech of gratitude given by the Israeli consul in Marseilles, Yitzhak Michaeli, who felt as if he himself was saved by the townspeople and the Argouds. The consul shared a common fate with Gutfield. He had been placed coincidentally at the same hotel for children "resettlement", and he, too, had been saved by a righteous gentle family.

During the dinner Gutfield related in private conversations his memories of the village. He had never concealed his Jewishness nor the Jewish name that he was so proud of — he had been named for the famous cantor, Yossef Rosenblatt. He recalled his nervousness at the schoolhouse, where he developed a stutter that lasted into young adulthood. He also kidded his guests with recollections of the schoolyard, where the local children curiously pulled his pants down to "see how a Jew is made." A town dignitary sitting next to Gutfield blushed and embarrassedly admitted that he was one of those children.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Gutfield was asked to present the award to Emilienne Argoud, who sat hunched over and quiet, holding his hand ever so gently. He stood up and presented the certificate, making her the 250th recipient of the medal of the Righteous of the Nations.

The Argoud grandchildren, Gutfield's newly discovered nephews and nieces, then led the youth choir of Haut-Blois in a rendition of the Marseillaise, during which he broke down completely, overcome by the emotion of the moment. A few hours later, the Gutfields accompanied Emilienne Argoud back to the farmhouse. She gave them her very special chocolates to take back to their grandchildren in Israel.

Italy's 'little people' who acted in secret

By NEHAMA CONSUELO NAHMOUD

MANY OF the acts of Italy's "little" people during World War II have perhaps gone unnoticed because of the loud megalomania of Mussolini and the silence of the pope. Mussolini's alliance with Hitler is history — but how many are aware of the unofficial Italian attitude toward the "Jewish question"?

When the Nuremberg racial laws arrived in Italy, they were announced... and very little else done about them. So much for top-level officialdom. The middle rung — commandants of occupation forces, bishops, ambassadors and consuls — frequently helped save Jewish lives in an active and organized manner. They were usually seconded by their subordinates, who joined these life-saving projects with characteristic Mediterranean gusto. Many Italian soldiers, shopkeepers and peasants could not fathom why they were supposed to suddenly start hating neighbours and co-workers they had known and liked for years. Although many of the "little" people were church-going Catholics, they could not believe that the word "Jew"

denoted something different from themselves.

The Germans were not pleased by their ally's attitude toward the Final Solution. In Greece, for example, which was originally occupied by the Italian army and, later, by the Germans, the Nazis assigned special Gestapo detachments to expedite matters. As a result 60,000 Jews were loaded into cattle cars for the long journey to Auschwitz. The great majority of these Jews were from Thessalonika (Salonika) and the Greek Islands of Rhodes, Corfu and Jannina.

Some Jews, however, did not make this journey due to the Italian presence in Greece, which consisted of the army of occupation and the diplomatic corps. Signor Zamboni was the Italian consul-general in Salonika when the deportations started. An ambitious Fascist, he

sincerely admired the Germans. His staff, however, had other views. Signor Rosenberg (a gentle, despite the name) was vice-consul. His office on the ground floor of the consulate was the headquarters of a secret organization whose goal was assisting Jews to evade the deportation. Rosenberg's principal helpers were Signori Stabili, Neri, Dolfini, Mosseri, Torres, Modiano, and Captain Merzi, the Italian liaison officer to the German commandant. While Zamboni was shuffling papers upstairs, the group on the next floor down spent most of their working day on escape plans.

"Just obeying orders" is a refrain that has come up in the debate over Kurt Waldheim's role during the war. As noted in Sunday's *Jerusalem*

Post, Italians refused to obey orders to shoot Greek partisans, according to historian Robert Hertzstein, because it meant shooting Greek civilians. The order had come from the unit in which Waldheim served in 1943.)

Emilio Neri had a car, an invaluable tool in those days. His "job" was ferrying Jews between Salonika and Plati, where the clandestine travellers boarded Italian army trains. Here Captain Merzi took over. The entire Italian army of occupation, from privates to commandant, were in on the conspiracy. One had only to present oneself at the Italian army base at Larissa, and declare oneself a Jew, to receive an Italian army uniform, a sack of food from

the canteen, and free passage on the next military train to Athens, which was temporarily "safe" territory. Women were accompanied on this trip by officers posing as their husbands.

Zamboni was replaced by Signor Castrucci, who was violently anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi. The project shifted into high gear when Castrucci joined Rosenberg's team. Now, with the consulate acting as a unit, certificates of Italian nationality could be issued freely — and were. One consular employee, a Signor San Giglio, worked full-time to make up 20 false documents a day. These were then sent for the Gestapo's stamp of approval. The local SS had a feeling that something was not in order. Nothing happened, however, prob-

ably because the signature of a consul-general of Italy, still an ally of Germany, carried more weight than the Germans could officially cope with. They stamped the papers. Captain Merzi, armed with the documents, went to the internment camp where Jews awaited deportation and brought a daily ration of "compartments" back with him.

Mosseri, Torres, Modiano, with their families, were killed by the Gestapo in September, 1943.

"Murphy's Law" states that if anything can possibly go wrong, it will. Rico, the Italian officer in charge of the Salonika railroad station, saw to it that Murphy's Law operated as efficiently as possible. He invented informal complications that delayed the departure of Auschwitz-bound trains, some for as long as three days, to permit a few more lives to be saved.

Upon arrival in Athens, Italian military authorities installed the Jewish refugees in school buildings. But when Italy surrendered to the Allies on September 8, 1943, these people were in considerable danger. The Italians resisted until the last minute. In August of '43 Geloso, the Italian commandant in Athens, refused to obey German orders to take measures against the Salonika refugees in Athens, and he did not permit the SS to do so, either. He contacted Mussolini directly, asking what attitude he should adopt towards Jews fleeing Nazi persecution.

The answer came back immediately — that not only were Italians forbidden to molest Jews, but the Italian army must protect them in all the territories occupied by it. Geloso wasted no time in sending orders to all the officers under his command. Geloso, standing up to a special German commission sent from Salonika to organize deportations from Athens, actually succeeded in discouraging them. The Nazis went back to Salonika empty-handed.

Unmistakably Jewish

MUSIC

plause and cheers. A Pavarotti could have asked for nothing more.

A faulty microphone caused serious balance problems in the first half, forcing the cantors to strain to be heard above the rather inflated orchestration. The problem was corrected at intermission, bringing to a happy conclusion an evening that delighted the merely curious as well as aficionados of cantorial singing.

A notable aspect of this evening was the audience it attracted, divided evenly between Orthodox and non-Orthodox Jews, with numerous members of the ultra-Orthodox community in attendance. The Israel Broadcasting Authority management is to be commended for reaching out to sectors of the population who generally do not attend concerts.

MOSHE SAPERSTEIN

CHAMBER MUSIC — Pinhas Zukerman, violin; Lynn Harrell, cello; Negev piano; with Haim Tami, viola and Benjamin, violin (Mam Auditorium, Tel-Aviv, April 24). J.S. Bach: Sonata No. 3 in E major for violin and keyboard; Stravinsky: Suite for piano and strings; Op. 34.

WHAT MORE could one wish for than having Pinhas Zukerman and Lynn Harrell on one programme? However, despite those luminaries, not everything went well. Bach's sonata lacked depth. Zukerman produced a beautiful tone and occasionally inserted a captivating phrase but on the whole, and particularly in the slow movements, the music seemed to lack substance beyond the aural effect.

Not very different was Zukerman's leading violin part in the piano quintet — a piece with many other shortcomings as well. On the one hand, Benjamin's viola part got lost much too often in the texture and Harrell, on the other hand, unintentionally overshadowed his colleagues in stature and significance. There was also a marked discrepancy in the general quality of performance between Zukerman's and Tami's violin parts. In short this was not only an ad hoc group but also a not very homogeneous one.

The last two movements, however, were impeccable. The wild drive in which the Scherzo was played erased all differences of interpretative quality. In the last movement, Zukerman finally seemed to shed his indifference. The last movement thus developed into a climactic finale involving all participants.

Yet, it was Stravinsky's Suite which gave us the greatest satisfaction. There was no limit to Harrell's imagination, invention, humour and charm. The breadth and depth of his tone and his magnificent treatment of the melody were truly admirable. No less admirable was Mark Neikrug's capability to adjust himself scrupulously to the two soloists and yet never forego his own extremely rich personal contribution. In the piano quintet, however, he should have come slightly more to the fore.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

THE POINTING FINGER

A STORY, By JACK GREENFEST

IN A LITTLE Orthodox synagogue which I attend, I was attracted by the unusual manner of a worshipper with whom I had hardly been familiar. There had never been a word between us, nor to my knowledge had he ever spoken to any of the other congregants.

Why did he attract me and, I might add, envelop me with that fearful feeling that comes when you witness distressing scenes?

As to the person, he prayed with "all his bones," to use the Psalmist's phrase. That's the way one should pray, although in his case, you could almost hear his bones rattle. His clothes were unkempt — an outsize, stained, spotted jacket and baggy trousers similarly stained which fell considerably short of his ankles. He sported a sloppy shave — stubby surfaces separated by isles of growth.

This description would be reason enough to attract one's attention. But that wasn't why I had set my eyes on him. It stemmed from the fact that at the end of the service he would cast a stern face heavenward, point his index finger in the same direction and make inaudible lip movements.

One morning when I came to the synagogue, he wasn't there, nor did he appear that afternoon or evening. Nor the rest of the week. My curiosity was awakened and I asked one of the old-timers whether he had seen that

unknown, nameless — "you know, the man who always kept to himself."

"Oh," he said, "you mean..."

"Yes, yes..."

"He passed away," he said matter of factly.

Everything fell inside me. My mind had momentarily ceased functioning. I went through the service very quickly.

I tossed in bed that night. The image of the man disturbed me, especially as I visualized his finger pointing heavenward.

Day broke. The sky was laden. In the distance there were faint streaks of lightning followed by subdued peals of thunder. As I lay in bed, flat on my back, gazing ahead in deep meditation, a bird flew past my window. It looked like a vulture.

Then, in my imagination, there followed flocks of them in perfect formation, making huge elliptical sweeps. Soon, as by command, they turned upside down, angled vertically earthwards and zoomed with the speed of Nazi Stuka bombers.

In that instant I rose from my bed with a start, cupped my mouth in horror when I realized that under his sleeve, the man must have had a tattooed number.

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Founded in 1932 by GERSON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955; Editor 1955-1974
TED LURIE Editor 1974-1975 LEA BEN DOR, EDITORIAL OFFICES AND
ADMINISTRATION: The Jerusalem Post Building, Romema, Jerusalem P.O. Box 81
11000 Telephone 551616, Telex 26121 TEL AVIV 11 Rehov Carlebach, P.O. Box 20126
(61201) Telephone 24222, HAIFA 16 Rehov Nordau, Hadar Hacarmel, P.O. Box 4810
(31047) Telephone 45533 Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The
Jerusalem Post Ltd. Printed by The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem Registered at the
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To honour, not bury

DELAYED by two weeks of holidays, the government has now appointed a 9-member ministerial committee to study the recommendations of the Bejski Commission on the banks, and to make its own recommendations to the full cabinet in turn. The study may take months and some Knesset members have expressed the fear that the committee's brief may in fact be to bury the Bejski Commission's report.

If that were the purpose of the ministerial committee, it would be overturning the precedent set when the attorney-general ruled, after the Kahan Sabra and Shatilla investigation, that the government is duty bound to adopt the operational recommendations of a judicial commission of inquiry. But although the government is still not legally obligated to do so, it would be intolerable for it to reject, fail to act upon, or radically water down the commission's recommendations.

However, there is no warrant for the parliamentarians' fear, and even less so for the hope of the banking heads who are yet to resign their posts that this is what will in fact happen.

The Bejski Commission's report and recommendations differ from those of the Kahan or Agranat commissions in two crucial respects: while those two earlier investigations had to probe only the conduct of the government and the army, the Bejski Commission's inquiry extended to the private or semi-private banking sector; and while the earlier two made few and relatively simple institutional recommendations, the Bejski commission proposed a set of sweeping and technically complex reforms.

The uniqueness of the Bejski Commission's report must also determine what the ministerial committee now appointed can and should do.

The committee is clearly not called upon either to adopt or to reject, modify, or even debate the commission's verdict that the top bankers have to resign. It is bad enough that they did not see fit to do so in October 1983, when the house of cards they had built collapsed around them - and the public's - ears. It is still more dishonourable that they did not step down before the Bejski Commission pilloried them. It is downright ignominious that the four individuals concerned - all men who are anyway close to the age when ordinary mortals are sent into mandatory retirement - should now hang on for dear life to their lucrative jobs, and lobby for a reprieve among ministers and Knesset members and in lachrymose interviews to the press.

Since the Bejski Commission's recommendations on personal responsibility relate to the business sector, the government has no standing in the matter, except if the bankers refuse to resign and must be marched out forcibly by the new governor of the Bank of Israel.

But even if the government did have a standing in the matter, nothing the ministerial committee might decide could detract an iota from the findings of the Bejski Commission. The positions of the four banking directors, Japhet, Recanati, Meir and Reiner have been compromised beyond repair, and contrary to what some of their spokesmen say the longer they stick it out the less credible will Israel's banking system appear abroad and the more will their reputations be tarnished.

As to the institutional part of the Bejski Commission's recommendations, it is difficult to see how they could be implemented without the appointment of a ministerial committee.

The proposed reforms of the banking system, of the central bank's control over it, of the Treasury's hold on the capital market, of the stock exchange and of the entire capital market itself are far-reaching and complex. They are not holy gospel, and the Bejski Commission could only recommend them in outline. They need translation into operational terms - and only the translation will show the degree of their practicability.

There is, therefore, nothing wrong with studying the report of the Bejski Commission, and no great harm will befall the economy if these substantive deliberations take some time, as long as they are not put off to the Greek calends. Thus a time limit for the ministerial committee's work might for once be helpful.

What is to be regretted is only the government's failure to make it clear beyond question that the ministerial committee's terms of reference comprise only the institutional reforms. It would be well, therefore, if the prime minister would make an unequivocal statement to erase any semblance of ambiguity on the matter.

Who owns the facts?

"I DO NOT understand why our government does not release more details. The silence only breeds rumours."

That was the comment made by one Soviet citizen to a western reporter on the Kremlin's policy of virtual news blackout during the first week after the nuclear disaster at the Chernobyl reactor. The reason for that policy was, however, plain enough. The Soviet Union is a closed society which rests on the limitation of the public's access to the news, and even Mikhail Gorbachev's turn towards "openness" can only go so far and no further when it threatens to undermine trust in the all-knowingness of the official leadership.

Somewhat paradoxically the Soviet blackout paid dividends to the regime, at least initially. While it helped breed alarmist rumours among the population, it also gave rise to the belief that the Chernobyl affair was not only being maliciously inflated by the western media, as the Kremlin charged, but was actually a plot by western intelligence.

Fallout from Chernobyl has now reached Israel, and despite its minuscule amount it has produced a rather similar problem of government publicity.

The "tiny concentrations" of radioactive iodine found in some samples of recent rain tested over the past weekend by the Atomic Energy Commission were established by the Ministry of Health to constitute no danger whatsoever to the public's health. That ought to be completely reassuring.

But it isn't. For the ministry is stubbornly refusing to tell where the samples of rain were collected that did indicate the presence, however negligible, of radioactivity, and what figures are those that are said to be negligible. The ministry's director-general, Dr. Dan Michaeli, says he does not wish to confuse the public with figures it won't understand, and he is anxious to prevent needless panic by withholding information about where the negligibly radioactive samples were taken.

Dr. Michaeli's logic is most curious. As the Hebrew University's nuclear scientist Daniel Amit has observed, the one way to allay the public's fears is to disclose the facts. What Dr. Michaeli has done is to betray a totalitarian mind in action in a free society.

It is a sad day when a leading Israeli public official needs reminding that this is not Soviet Russia, and the Israeli citizenry, as a matter of right, is entitled to something other than paternalism.

AN OUTRAGEOUS OVERDRAFT

PINHAS LANDAU

TWO WEEKS have elapsed since the Bejski report revealed the full extent of the bare-faced, law-breaking, lying, distortion and abuse of power that the leaders of the Israeli banking industry indulged in as part of their bank-share manipulation scheme. Time enough, one would think, for Japhet of Leumi, Recanati of Discount, and Meir of Mizrahi, to have read, learned, studied, considered, analysed, examined, and anything else they felt they needed to do with it - before acting on its recommendations. These were, if anyone has forgotten, the persons urged to resign and thus terminate their careers in Israeli banking, here and overseas.

But no. They have still not sent word whether they will finally, 31 months after the collapse of their wretched scheme, accept that they failed totally and must make way for others. Nor have they even announced that they have decided to thumb their noses at everyone else and hang on to their jobs regardless. There was a banker, Gazit by

name, who acted differently. His different behaviour did not begin with his instant resignation, penned 12 hours after the report appeared and while Bank Leumi maintained that it had not received sufficient copies to allow it to even know what was said.

The report makes clear that, whereas it was the late Ya'acov Levinson who invented the "regulation" and made Bank Hapoalim its first practitioner, his successor at the bank, Giora Gazit, did what he could to facilitate a descent from the perilous perch that all the banks had placed themselves on because of it. Gazit also cooperated with the commission of inquiry, answered its questions as best he could and did not seek to undermine it.

Gazit, though, always was a plain, blunt fellow. He even once went so far as to call his arch-competitor

Japhet "an asset to the State of Israel" - and this to a Knesset committee, in public. And this idea, that Japhet personally, and the bankers generally, are vital to the state and its well-being, has been a constant theme before, during and now after the Bejski commission's work.

Nor is it without foundation - rather the opposite. No Israeli, from either the private or public sector, has been as well-thought of and well-respected as Japhet by the international financial community. Japhet himself is well aware of this. Whereas hitherto he made sure that his image was boosted by others, he has apparently decided that the time has come to take a hand directly at telling the world himself.

How else is one to react to the sudden, unheralded appearance of "exclusive" interviews, in his own office, with two afternoon papers on

the same day. The claims of his assistants that it was all by chance, and the timing, 10 days after the Bejski report appeared, mere happenstance, ring hollow - to put it mildly.

Of course, for the purpose of these interviews, Japhet was unable to say anything about the report itself, beyond the fact that he "was amazed at its recommendations," both the personal and the institutional ones. The chairman of Bank Leumi, however, let it be known that he, and he alone, would decide his own fate. When he had done so, he would communicate his decision.

Maybe he, who were led by the nose by Japhet and his colleagues, and who are now labouring under the burden of taxation and stagnation that is the legacy of the "regulation," are seeing things differently. Seeing, for instance that Japhet & Co. mismanaged their bank to the point of collapse, forcing the state to save it. That they broke a fair number of laws and disregarded the spirit

of many more. That they didn't give a damn about playing with money entrusted to them, so as to further their own ends. That, as the Bejski report says, the bankers had a personal stake in manipulating the prices of their shares. That, in short, they obtained huge power and lived out Acton's dictum on the corrupting force of power.

People are judged by their leaders and representatives. Japhet claims to be our true representative to the centres of financial power, so they must see us through him. If so, let him - and the others - consider this, and then, perhaps, they will no longer stand in amazement, but rather go away.

If we allow people who have been revealed as having cooked the books, fiddled the facts, with demonstrable incompetence at that, and laughed at the law, to be our financial ambassadors, we will have no cause for complaint if the rest of the world treats us accordingly.

TIME WILL NEVER heal all the wounds. The Holocaust will continue to stay with us forever. Unlike the fleeting and promising rainbow which greeted Noah's ark after the flood, the Holocaust continues to spread its sombre shadow. Holocaust memories refuse to go away, they still demand an explanation.

Why did my mother, father, sister and so many other relatives and friends have to die? Although they perished long ago, they continue to share my daily thoughts. They discuss my affairs and express themselves through radio and TV shows, thousands of books, personal testimonies, novels, articles in the daily press and learned treatises. But I still wonder what really happened and whether we had been warned in time.

How is one able to understand the Holocaust? Once I thought I knew all the answers, but my understanding diminished with the passing of

Warning before the Holocaust

ALEXANDER ZVIELI

time. Once I used to put all the blame on Nazis and their weird lackeys. Today I am no longer so sure.

History teaches that Jews were expendable. There is a direct connection between the s.s. St. Louis knocking in 1938 at unfriendly Cuban shores and the equally painful experience a decade later of the s.s. Exodus. Nazi henchmen murdered my people but many

others were not indifferent spectators. The guilt ought to be shared by far too many. How is one to explain such hatred?

IT TOOK me many years of painful research to come up with a convincing answer. The true answer was there all the time; a warning had been given for everyone to pick up, but most of us failed to understand the message which was quickly forgotten. We chose to ignore the red light and were punished accordingly.

The prophetic two-word message was found in the aftermath of the 1903 Kishinev pogrom, long before both World Wars were fought and lost insofar as the majority of East European Jewry was concerned. It was picked up from the rubble of a still-buried synagogue by a visiting journalist Ze'ev Jabotinsky. He was hardly a Zionist at the time, still less a future violent Revisionist leader. He was then a sensitive Jew, a young

gifted poet and publicist schooled in his native Odessa, and later Berne and Rome. He was sent to Kishinev to find the truth about the pogrom by his Odessa daily, for he still wrote in Russian at the time.

He was passing through the ruins of the Jewish quarter when his inquisitive eye caught sight of a piece of parchment amid the dispersed rubble. He bent down and picked up a fragment of the Tora on which two words were still clearly visible. Jabotinsky was a partly assimilated cosmopolitan Russian Jew at the time but the two words affected him deeply and changed his whole destiny.

The fragment read "be'aretz noch-riya," (in a strange land) and that was the whole message. These two words (Exodus II:22) ended the sentence explaining the origin of the name of Gershom, son of Moses and Zipporah, who had been born "a stranger in

a strange land." But just as Hillel was able, with a single sentence, to teach the whole Tora to the Roman Emperor while he stood on one foot, so too, the whole story of Diaspora here became unveiled. "Strange Land," isn't this the best explanation of the Holocaust?

MY HOLOCAUST library continues to grow daily. Tens of thousands of provocative books and pamphlets, the moving memoirs of survivors, profound studies and historical analyses continue to pile up all over the place. But the message was already there. Beautiful poems and moving articles about this tiny Tora remnant were written and published at the time. They moved a few Jewish hearts, but the true meaning of this prophetic message was all too quickly forgotten. All "Strangers in the strange lands," don't tell me you haven't been warned in time.

TOKYO SUMMIT

(Continued from Page One)
reasons for getting serious about terrorism.

As they debated the issue yesterday, the president had strong support from British Prime Minister Thatcher. U.S. officials said she urged the other summiters to take a tough stand against terrorism.

A key question was whether to refer to Libya directly in the declaration or in an annex. The leaders decided to cite Gaddafi's government directly as a sponsor of terrorism.

Reagan had warned before he left the U.S. for Asia that Iran and Syria faced the prospect of U.S. attack if there was "irrefutable evidence" that they were behind a terrorist act.

They were not mentioned in the declaration. But a U.S. official said: "If I was the Iranian or Syrian government I would be looking very carefully at this declaration."

France, Italy and other European countries disagreed with the U.S. air raid on Libya on April 15. But the theme here was strong unity against terrorism.

"Obviously Libya is not the only country that spreads terrorism. But the terrorist acts that have been the most calculated, carried out with the most inspiration, were carried out by Libya," French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said.

Canada's Foreign Minister Joe Clark called the agreement a "turning point in the war against terrorism." "We have seen in the last couple of days and indeed in the past weeks a growing willingness on the part of governments to act together to deal with the new threat of terrorism."

Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said the sanctions issue was not taken up at the summit's plenary session. "The countries are taking measures independently," he said.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said yesterday that the summit had given Washington the go-ahead for new acts of "state terrorism" by condemning Libya.

Also yesterday, the Tokyo summit called on the Soviet Union to "urgently" provide information on its April 26 nuclear accident and to join in international talks to analyze the disaster's causes and effects.

A statement expressed "deep sympathy" for victims of the disaster at Chernobyl.

"Each country... is responsible for prompt provision of detailed and complete information on nuclear emergencies and accidents, in particular those with potential transboundary consequences," it added.

"We urge the government of the Soviet Union, which did not do so in the case of Chernobyl, to provide urgently such information as our and other countries have requested."

BANK HEADS

(Continued from Page One)
unless there are strong fundamental reasons for not acting, the government should ensure that the objective recommendations are effected."

The Bejski report, Klein pointed out, detailed a recommended course of action in the event of the bank heads refusing to resign. Supreme Court Justice Moshe Bejski quoted in his report from section 8D of the Banking Regulations under which the governor of the Bank of Israel is empowered to suspend banking officials if their actions have damaged the commercial banking system. Bejski found that the bank heads had indeed done so, and that therefore they should be suspended, and caretaker managers should be appointed by the (new) Bank of Israel governor.

David Liba'i, chairman of the Knesset State Control Committee,

which originally called for the establishment of the Bejski enquiry, said yesterday that if the general managers of the banks do not resign, it is up to their boards of directors to dismiss them.

Meanwhile, the directors of Hevrat Ha'ovdim yesterday recommended that Amiram Sivan be named chairman of Bank Hapoalim, replacing Giora Gazit who resigned late last month at the instigation of the Bejski Commission.

Sivan was considered the front-runner for the Bank Hapoalim post from the start.

Sivan currently serves as chairman of the Histadrut's industrial and tourism concern, Teus, and is a member of Jerusalem's City Council. He has served as director-general of the Treasury and on the boards of Bank Hapoalim and Koor Industries, another Histadrut concern.

HOLOCAUST

(Continued from Page One)
Gideon Hausner, chairman of the International Council of Yad Vashem and prosecutor at the trial of Adolf Eichmann, called the vote a sign that Germans and Austrians are not afraid to express their real feelings. "From the start their change of attitude was cosmetic only," he said.

In remarks that were read by Reuven Dafne, assistant director of Yad Vashem, Hausner said, "This open path of anti-Semitism [has been created] with the hand of the millions who cast a ballot for former UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim over whom a dark shadow hovers."

Hausner condemned the world's tendency to forgive and forget, which was demonstrated in President Reagan's visit to Bitburg cemetery a year ago. "A world in which anti-Semitism is rampant is not safe for any person," Hausner said.

Six flames were lit by Holocaust survivors, including Shmuel Villenberg, who in 1943, at the age of 20, escaped from the Treblinka death

camp during a rebellion staged by some 400 prisoners. Villenberg later fought in the Warsaw ghetto and as a partisan.

Asked about his feelings on Remembrance Day, Villenberg told The Jerusalem Post, "I see my friends who fell by my side during the rebellion in Treblinka and afterwards."

Villenberg, an official at the Housing Ministry, suffered a heart attack only a month ago, but stood erect and proud as he lit the fourth flame.

Six searchlights were lit from Mount Herzl as the choir sang "Ani Ma'amin" and "Hatikva."

Among those in the crowd who filled Warsaw Ghetto Square was Mark O'Connor, defence attorney for suspected Nazi criminal John Demjanjuk.

"I wanted to be here tonight," O'Connor told The Post. "It was very moving, overwhelming. In all this time preparing for my client's case I've come to understand the context of the Holocaust. Tonight I got a sense of the content."

READERS' LETTERS

COEXISTENCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - In her letter of April 21, Susan Hattis Rolef writes of the "revenge" taken, evidently by Kach members, for the murder of Zahava Ben-Ovadia. Ms. Rolef finds this ironic, in that Zahava "belonged to a family, several of whose members are married to Arabs." This, according to Ms. Rolef, is a family "which exemplifies the ideal of Arab-Jewish coexistence."

My dictionary (Random House College) defines "coexistence" as "a policy of living peacefully with other nations, religions, etc., despite fundamental disagreements" (my emphasis). With that definition, I and I am sure the vast majority of Israelis - Jewish and Arab - favour "Arab-Jewish coexistence." Ms. Rolef's definition, which implies intermarriage between the two groups as the "ideal," would, I am sure, be opposed by almost all Israelis. I am quite sure that, when the Ministry of Education recently instituted joint Jewish-Arab meetings, it certainly did not do so in accordance with Ms. Rolef's interpretation of the ultimate goal of these meetings.

Rabbi SHMUEL HIMELSTEIN
Jerusalem.

AIDS TESTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - I was properly impressed with the "far-reaching Health Ministry plan to ensure that the country's blood supply is free of Aids antibodies."

In her report of April 16, Joanna Yehiel states that "to ensure complete confidentiality, the ministry has decided that the person being tested does not have to give his name or identity number." Then she goes on and writes that "nevertheless, the results of tests showing Aids antibodies will be sent either to a person's doctor, or directly to the patient."

I have the greatest respect for the capabilities of our scientists, but how will they be able to check anonymous tests for future reference?

WASTING WATER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - I have just arrived home after a truly wonderful pilgrimage and am writing to comment on Pinhas Landau's article of April 9, "Taking the waters," which I read on the return journey.

As a tourist, I wasted water. There was no sink plug in my hotel sink in Jerusalem and, despite repeated requests, no plug materialized. We

Another big question is how our famous postal service would cope with tracing unknown persons and/or their physicians in order to deliver the results of said tests.

Could you please enlighten me?
EDNA HERUTHY

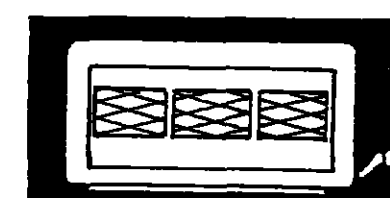
Kiryat Ono.

Joanna Yehiel comments:
The epidemiological centre of the health ministry is interested in statistics for infectious diseases, not in individual cases. The names of those who test sero-positive to Aids antibodies are not given to the epidemiologists, but only initials. As far as the seven centres of diagnosis and treatment are concerned, the person being tested decides whether he wants to divulge his name and address.

were not told there was a water shortage and asked to take care. In Tiberias, my friend let the water flow into the toilet all night when we first arrived because she didn't understand the plumbing.
It isn't only the government who needs to wake up and face reality. I suggest it is everybody's responsibility.
RITA D. DIBBLE
Colchester, England.

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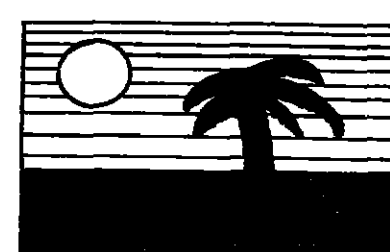
... providing warmth during the cold winter months, and providing the funds for day care centres to continue operating



... providing comfort and security in their own homes, with basic repairs and locks or beepers



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